

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

STRIKING MINERS BEGIN MARCHING.

Leaders Are Confident Every Mine Will be Closed—Calvin Pardee Says Operators Will Never Yield—Men Quit Work.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, after getting partial reports at Hazelton from his lieutenants this morning, made the unofficial statement that made the 125,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the anthracite fields are idle to-day. All of the strike leaders say they are confident that every mine will be closed before the end of the week and the production of coal will be at a standstill.

Marching, the form of persuasion or coercion used by the Hazelton strikers in 1897, began in earnest early this morning in the Hazelton region. A determined band of strikers from McAdoo went to several mine settlements before daybreak and induced the men to quit work. It was this morning that the men from the Hazelton region began to go to work. It was this morning that the men from the Hazelton region began to go to work. It was this morning that the men from the Hazelton region began to go to work.

Calvin Pardee, one of the most influential mine owners in the Hazelton region, gave out an interview today, full of defiance, which he declared that the operators will never yield to the demands of the strikers, and that it is a fight to the finish.

What is likely to become a serious feature of the strike is the large number of coal trains and the consequent laying off of coal train crews. Carrying of coal is almost at a standstill in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions and many hundreds of railroaders are idle. These men are likely to take action designed to force the strike to a quick conclusion. Even the Reading Company, which has more coal for sale than any other company, is feeling the strike effect and is shipping less coal today.

RECRUITS FOR THE STRIKERS.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 12.—The ranks of the strikers in the Hazelton district were considerably increased today by recruits from nearly every colliery in the region that worked yesterday. The most important movement occurred south of here this morning when the Hazelton mine workers of McAdoo made a victorious march through the south side. They succeeded in tying up several operations, and in further crippling the Coleraine colliery. The Coleraine men are feeling the strike effect, but of this number only half went to work yesterday. When the McAdoo men arrived at Coleraine this morning the women were badly frightened and fled. The Hazelton men were determined to stay at the mines. When the whistle blew, it was found that only about 150 men had reported for work at No. 2 colliery, which usually employs about 400 men. Buck Mountain colliery and No. 1 colliery of the same company were completely shut down. The breaker, which handles the coal of the three collieries, had only twenty-five boys working. The Van Wyck strippers, employing 250 men, failed to start this morning. The men there also having been persuaded to quit by the McAdoo men.

From Coleraine, the McAdoo men went to Tresekow, where they succeeded in closing the Tyler and McTurk washery, employing twenty-two men. The men there were told to quit work. The only other collieries working on the south side besides the crippled Coleraine are Cox's at Beaver Meadow, which is working full, and the Evans and Hagan, which are short handed. The Hazel mines at the Hazelton shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal company in this city are practically dead, only a handful of men being at each place. The Hazel shaft of the same company is working very short handed. Operators in this district claim that many men are anxious to work, but they fear bodily harm and don't go to the mines. The Van Wyck Coal company sent coal and iron police to the home of its men on the south side this morning to get them to return to work. They promised them protection and the men showed up from work and at the mines, but very few men, if any, went back.

This is "Firemen's day" in Hazelton, and a big street parade was had. There was a big crowd out, but no disorder was reported.

A THOUSAND MINERS QUIT.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 12.—One thousand miners employed at five collieries owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron companies and individual operators, ceased work today in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, Pa., where the strike leaders made controlling the stoppage of the operations. This makes the tie-up complete in the Shamokin region, excepting the Locust Creek and North Franklin collieries, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron company. With the exception of a few miners being mobbed by Hungarians near the Pennsylvania colliery last night, every mine was quiet and continues so. Detachments are maintaining a sharp lookout at the various collieries.

ONLY ONE MINE OPERATING.

Seranton, Pa., Sept. 12.—The strike of the anthracite coal miners enters upon its third day with everything shut down in the first district except the End Coal company's mine at McAdoo. This is the only mine in operation and the strike leaders made a strong but unavailing effort to close it. With this exception the tie up in Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys is doing nothing to even a washery. The owners have failed to make any agreement which insures their employees the wage increase demanded. The situation is more complicated by the fact that within a few days must come the shutting down largely of the electric light service and the possible closing of schools by lack of coal.

"The necessities of the strike make this imperative," said Henry Collins, of the district executive board this morning.

The shutting up of the mines has caused the lay off of every coal train crew in this region, and whatever coal is being moved is going out in the freight trains. The number of railroads idle in consequence reaches into the hundreds.

Today several delegations, one from the Springfield, Ill., district, one from Indiana, and another from Kansas, the latter headed by National Committee-man Mulvane, called upon Senator Hanna, asking him to make campaign speeches.

"As the constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone, you fellows may get me yet," the senator said to his visitors. "I am becoming more and more impressed with my ability as a campaign speaker, but then, I am not paid for that. My salary is drawn for other work. However, I will probably make a few speeches here in Chicago and may come some time to devote considerable time during the latter part of the campaign to speech-making."

Two Republican candidates for governor, C. H. Dietrich, of Nebraska, and F. C. Gandy, of Colorado, were among Senator Hanna's callers today. Each was enthusiastic over party prospects in his respective State.

Tomorrow night Senator Hanna will make a speech at the quietest ball banquet. All the members of the Republican national committee now in Chicago, will attend the banquet.

Francis X. Schoonmaker, of New Jersey, arrived today for a conference with Senator Hanna. He is en route to Wyoming, where, Saturday, at Sheridan, he will open a two-weeks' speaking tour for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Chairman Johnson, of the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, today characterized Senator Hanna's speech of yesterday as "buncombe."

"I observe," said Secretary Walsh, "that Senator Hanna asserts there are no trusts in this country, and at the same time charges that Senator Jones is a member of the Cotton Bale trust. How can Senator Jones be interested in a trust if there is no trust in the country?" Senator Hanna seems to have tripped himself.

Suit Against Argo Starch Co.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 12.—Attorney General Smith brings suit to have declared void the transfer last night of the Argo Starch Company, of Nebraska City, Neb., to the United Starch Company as being in restraint of trade and against the anti-trust law. The Argo suit was controlled last night by the United Starch Company, which is the manager of the Argo Starch Company.

Metropolitan Tabernacle Re-opened.

London, Sept. 12.—The Metropolitan tabernacle was re-opened today by the Rev. Thomas S. Spurgeon, a son of the late Charles Spurgeon. The American evangelist, participated in the services. A very large congregation was present. Mr. Spurgeon, in the course of his remarks, said he was the bearer of consolation from 10,000 friends in the United States.

SOFT NOSED BULLETS.

Certain Cartridge Makers Give Idea that Uncle Sam is Using them.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The ordnance bureau of the war department recently called on manufacturers of cartridges to stop printing and using a label for cartridge boxes which indicated that the United States government was using soft-nosed dum-dum bullets. The bureau received from two officers in the Philippines the tops of pasteboard boxes in which cartridges are packed, upon which was a label saying that the cartridges were soft-nosed bullets used by the Krug-Jorgensen or standard United States rifles. As none of these bullets has ever been purchased or manufactured by the government, the two firms using the label were notified that such use must stop.

Spring Lake, N. J. Burned.

New York, Sept. 12.—Spring Lake, N. J., a summer resort near Sea Cliff, was destroyed by fire early today. Among the buildings burned were three of the largest hotels in the place, eleven fine cottages and several stores. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Most of the hotels and cottages had closed for the season.

Kruger Will Not Sail.

Lourenço Marques, Monday, Sept. 11.—Mr. Kruger, the former president of the South African Republic, will not sail for Europe until the 20th inst. He is expected to leave for Europe on the 20th inst. He is expected to leave for Europe on the 20th inst.

Marcus Daly Considerably Improved.

New York, Sept. 12.—It was said at the New York hospital today that Marcus Daly, who has been ill at that place for some days, was considerably improved.

A Balaklava Hero Dead.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The last of the Balaklava survivors, James White, is dead. He was killed at that place since 1857. The battle was made famous by Lord Tennyson's "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Six hundred and twenty-five men made the charge, and more than six hundred were killed.

Reported Dead But Live.

Galveston, Sept. 12.—The following, previously reported dead, have been heard from through friends, as being alive and well.

Bell, Alex., wife and child.
Bell, Mrs. A. C.
Bell, Guy
Boss, Peter, wife and son.
Dyer, J. T., wife and four children.
Pauschen, Joe, his family was lost.
Kinnell, Dr. B.
Redell, August.
Smith, Jim, prize fighter.
Lyle, John, a well known fisherman.
Wolf, Charles and wife.
Zinke, August, Johanna, Richard C. and Otto.

To Increase Capital Stock.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 12.—The stockholders of the Washington Power & Light company have voted to increase their capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Republicans Nominate C. E. Wilson.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 12.—C. E. Wilson was today nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth district. Edgar Allen, of the Third district, and C. M. Gibbons, of the Seventh, were nominated.

Primary Election Law a Success.

Minneapolis, Sept. 12.—The first test of the primary election law, so far as known in the West, and one of the first in the country, was made yesterday in this (Hennepin) county. It was a great success in getting out the vote, a total of 35,000 votes having been cast in this city against 32,312 in the regular election of 1898. The law worked smoothly and with little confusion. Candidates were nominated for Congress and all county and city offices.

First American Coal.

Port Said, Sept. 12.—The British steamer Lorie, Captain Graham, from Philadelphia, August 22, via Algiers, September 11, has arrived here with the first importation of American coal.

BRYAN AT LEAVENWORTH.

Is Willing to Debate Imperialism With Republican Candidate.

Reads Hanna's Speeches Instead of Humorous Remarks—Can Stand Mark's Blame if Hoar Stands His Ground.

AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

Only a Few Slight Changes in Racing Rules Anticipated.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—The annual meeting of the American Turf congress began here at noon today. It is expected that only a few slight changes in the racing rules will be made. Several large jockey clubs have applied for admission to the congress, and their applications will be considered. The jockey clubs' case is expected to be productive of some hot debate when it comes up. Among those present today were: James Howard, secretary of the Washington Park club; W. S. Schulte, Louisville; W. E. Applegate, Lexington; Frank Fowler, Newport; W. P. Palmer, Highland Park; Martin Nathanson, Harlem; Richard Fitzgerald, Hawthorne; J. W. Russum, Cumberland Park track, Nashville; J. A. Murphy, St. Louis; C. Price, Louisville; Secretary Hopper, of the Turf congress, and M. N. McFarland, of Memphis.

DEFENSE IN THE HOWARD CASE.

Will Attempt to Show Defendant Did Not Go to State House At All.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 12.—The defense began introducing its testimony in the Howard case today. The statement of facts which the defense expects to prove will tend to show that Howard arrived in the city about thirty minutes prior to the assassination and did not go to the state house until several hours after the tragedy. That Howard was seen at the state house by a witness who had been there for a year past and that he was not the man seen running from the capital grounds or later standing on the steps of one of the buildings, as that man, according to the witnesses, had a beard. Howard had come to Frankfort for the purpose of procuring a pardon for the murder of George Baker, but Governor Taylor refused to grant his application. Attorney Little in outlining the case in regard to this point, insinuated an indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to a difference to a repetition of the crime. The government proposes, therefore, that the cabinet members should instruct their representatives at Pekin to indicate those leading Chinese personages from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is precluded.

(Signed) VON BLUELOW.

The note has been sent to the German embassies at Washington, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna and Tokio.

THE NOTE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The general impression here is that the German note of yesterday, demanding the punishment of Chinese responsible for the outrages upon the foreigners as a condition precedent to peace negotiations has brought the Chinese trouble to an acute crisis as far as the United States government is concerned. This opinion is based upon the belief in official circles that the Chinese government cannot accept the German proposition, so that it is in fact for the United States government either to withdraw its forces from China immediately or to join Germany and England and perhaps some other of the allied powers in a prolonged war with China.

Belgrade, Mont., Burned.

Belgrade, Mont., Sept. 12.—The town of Belgrade was nearly wiped out by fire today and one man, West Riley, was burned to death. The fire originated in the hotel owned by Riley. The business houses were destroyed, there being no fire department or apparatus.

Telegram from Lord Roberts.

London, Sept. 12.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Nepalpur, Vall River colony, under date of Tuesday, September 12, that the town was occupied on the previous day without opposition. He adds he is in communication with General Buller and is able to send him supplies.

Murder of Reformers.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 12.—Regarding the apparently treacherous murder of the reformers, the North China Daily News of August 8 says the thirty men or so captured and executed by the viceroys were reformers, followers of Kang Yu Wei and members of the Chinese republicanism association. Their main object was three—to replace the emperor, Kwang Hsu, on the throne; to fully promulgate the constitution; and to reform the government.

Venezuela Asks American Aid.

Caracas, Venezuela, (via Haytian telegraph), Sept. 12.—The Venezuelan government has requested the United States minister here, F. B. Loomis, to interfere through the authorities at Washington, with a view to inducing the French government to withdraw its extra duty imposed on coffee. France imports a third of the Venezuelan crop.

COAL SITUATION IN SALT LAKE.

Enough of the Product on Hand to Supply Temporary Needs Only—Mines Taxed to Their Utmost—Pennsylvania Strike Cuts No Figure Here.

The coal dealers of the city have been doing an unprecedented business the last few days for this time of the year. There are two reasons for this. One, is the fear that has been aroused in the minds of the people by reason of the big strike in the East and the other the sudden drop in the temperature.

These conditions caused the "News" to make a canvass of the local coal situation today among the companies which produce the article and the dealers who handle it. One of the latter, a gentleman well known for his conservatism, stated that already it was quite difficult to get enough coal to supply the demand that had suddenly come. He was not prepared, he said, to say whether the strike would affect local prices though he inclined to the opinion that it would not. Said he: "We are now shipping coal as far East as Denver and Omaha. Beyond that we have made no attempt to reach the eastern market for the reason that it would not be profitable for us to do so on account of the high railroad rates. The main trouble that we have to fear here is that the local railroad companies have entered into such heavy contracts to supply coal to large corporations in the West that it will be extremely difficult, in my opinion, to furnish the ordinary household consumers with all the coal they need in the event of a hard winter, which some people are predicting. The fact is the companies are taking out all the coal they can—that is, they are working to their utmost capacity. Take, for instance, the Pleasant Valley Coal Company which has capacity, as I understand, of one hundred cars a day. It is taking out about that amount. Then as to the Kemmerer Coal company, it has a capacity of seventy-five cars a day; and seventy-five cars are coming out of the mine every twenty-four hours."

SUPT. SHARP'S VIEWS.

Superintendent Sharp, of the Pleasant Valley Coal company, was next interviewed by the "News" and in answer to questions said: "No, I do not see how the strike in the East can affect the coal situation here in any way either as to price or output. It should be borne in mind that the men who have struck in the Pennsylvania districts are hard coal miners—that is, miners of anthracite coal, while in Utah our mines produce soft coal only."

Continuing Mr. Sharp said: "We might ship some coal as far east as western Colorado, but as long as the soft coal miners of the East and South remain out of the strike troubles there can be no demand for our coal in the far East. At present we (the Pleasant Valley company) are turning out from thirty-five to forty thousand tons a day and are furnishing large quantities to the southern Pacific and other western railroads which, with other big consumers, are using more coal this year than ever before. The demand in California for Utah coal is something unprecedented."

COAL ON HAND.

It was further ascertained that Salt Lake dealers have probably coal enough on hand to supply all demands for thirty days. In case of a very cold spell it would not last that long. One dealer was asked, why in view of the extraordinary demand for coal at this time of the year, the capacity of the mines was not increased. His answer was the reason very plain. Said he: "The mines are now working as many men as they can. They are taking out as much coal as they can. They are supplying all the demands they can. To increase their capacity means nothing more nor less than the opening of new mines. To open a new mine to the point where it will produce coal in large quantities will take the expenditure of a vast amount of money and a full year's time. So you see there is little prospect for relief in that direction. Still I see no reason for great fear that there will not be enough coal in Salt Lake to supply all ordinary demands of course, in a hard winter and deep snows might aggravate conditions and make a coal famine one of the possibilities."

GERMANY MAKES DEMAND ON CHINA.

Perpetrators of Outrages on Foreigners Must be Surrendered as a Condition Precedent to Negotiations.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The foreign office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

The text of the telegraphic note is as follows: "The government of the emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Pekin. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilized conscience, and the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. But a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished."

"The representatives of the powers at Pekin are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence, as we have had some of the royal family punished than their characters as instruments or leaders."

"The government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point, inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to a difference to a repetition of the crime. The government proposes, therefore, that the cabinet members should instruct their representatives at Pekin to indicate those leading Chinese personages from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is precluded."

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ENGLAND SENDS NO REPLY.

London, Sept. 12.—The British foreign office informs the Associated Press that no reply has yet been sent to the German note.

Referring to the alleged telegram of Lord Salisbury to Li Hung Chang outlined by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express the foreign office officers say that the British government has sent a message to Li Hung Chang. It is pointed out at the foreign office here that the Washington press messages averring that the British and Japanese governments had agreed to support the German policy in China are unfounded so far as Great Britain is concerned.

MUST RETURN TO PEKIN.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The Boersen Zeitung today prints a special dispatch from Shanghai dated Monday, September 11, saying that an imperial edict dated September 7, commands all the Chinese generals, under pain of death, to avoid hostile acts, orders all high officials to return to Pekin and assist in restoring order and peace, and orders the president of the Boxers, whose leaders must be captured.

A second edict, the dispatch adds, orders comprehensive reform in the entire administration of the empire. The allies at Pekin, it is also declared, in the dispatch, must insist upon the emperor's return and the punishment of Kang Yi and the Boxer leaders.

PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Complications in the Chinese Situation Decided Him to Return.

Washington, Sept. 12.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, reached Washington this morning from Canton. They were met at the station by Assistant Secretary President and Adjutant General Corbin, who after today will be acting secretary of war, in the absence of both Secretary Root and Acting Secretary McKeljohn. The complications which have arisen in connection with the Chinese situation decided the President to come to Washington at this time. The decision to come here was reached on Monday before the President had any knowledge of the new German demand for the punishment of leaders of the anti-foreign movement.

Since the departure of Secretary Root, Attorney General Griggs has been the ranking cabinet officer and has charge of all important matters in the President's absence. The President, it is understood, has not sent out a call for the absent cabinet officers to return and those who came back will do so voluntarily. Secretary Lons has already notified the President that he will be in Friday. The President conferred with Attorney General Griggs after Assistant Secretary of State Ades had placed him in possession of all the details of the situation known at the war department. Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn also saw the President, but his visit, it is said, had no relation to the Chinese situation. Mr. McKeljohn leaves tonight for Nebraska, where he will make a speech Saturday night and simply called to pay his respects.

The President will return to Canton Friday night unless something unexpected occurs to detain him. He is accompanied by his wife and also by those who saw the President. He stopped over on his way back to Ohio after a campaigning tour of the East. Senator Francis will resume his campaign work at Urbana Friday night and will spend the greater portion of his time for the remainder of the campaign in the Buckeye State.